

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1857.

The London Economist says: "Whatever may be the turbulence of some classes of Hindoos, and the indolence of others, it is certain that there are in India persevering and industrious laborers. Within the last twenty years the amount of the products of other countries consumed in India has increased from twenty million to eighty-five million dollars, and her native productions have more than kept pace with it. Every nation that trades with her becomes her debtor. In 1835 the surplus produce of India was \$40,000,000; in 1855 it exceeded \$125,000,000. Last year the balance due India for the excess of the exports over the imports was \$41,000,000. The specific imports, which may be regarded as a sure indication of the balance of trade, have increased from \$14,000,000 in 1846 to \$62,000,000 in 1856. Such statistics show that there is progressive industry in India, which the present mutiny must affect disastrously."

INCREASE OF POPULATION—Germans Emigrating.—Germany is coming to America, notwithstanding the "hard times." The Hamburg emigrant houses have been overflowing for some time past, each ship that left the port bringing as many as she could take. The Borussia brought 461 persons, the Gutenberg has 275 passengers on board, and the Ocean Home nearly 200, all bound for New York. The majority of these emigrants are from the Provinces of Mecklenburg and Pommern, and are not without means, many of them having thalers enough to purchase neat little farms out West.

Accounts have been recently received from Hon. William Ballard Preston, the commissioner sent to Europe by some railroad interests in Virginia and Tennessee to negotiate for the establishment of a line of steamships between Chesapeake Bay and some European port, representing his prospects of success as by no means encouraging. It is understood that the depreciation of American securities abroad and the consequent diminished faith in all American enterprises has operated materially to defeat the object of his mission.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the reintroduction of Ericsson's caloric engine to public notice, of which we have already spoken, adds the following statements:

At the office of John B. Kitching, No. 37 William street, one of Mr. Ericsson's engines, as just completed, is set up on a small scale, but it is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot in space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three hogheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "domestic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand and with a surprising degree of economy.

Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North River, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are supplied with the Worthington pump, and therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's gallery, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion, or other disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little besides air and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.

In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-foot paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to belong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and, incredible as it may seem, only one cord has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed and is in good running order) to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler, which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

A NEEDLESS PANIC.—The Washington Star gives the following construction of a rumor that has had considerable circulation:

The rumor that it is the intention of the Government to bring various public works, for the construction of which Congress has appropriated, to a stand still, has already greatly alarmed persons in all sections of the Union immediately interested in their prosecution. We stated a few days since that we placed no confidence in these rumors. Further inquiries have satisfied us that they were written, like many other similar stories from Washington city to the distant press, simply to the end of writing something likely to be extensively talked over in these dull times. We are very sure that neither the President nor any member of his Government dreams of voluntarily doing anything not absolutely necessary under the strict letter of the law, and the most stringent requirements of the public interests, like in times like the present to increase the number of unemployed mechanics and laborers in the United States—not they.

INTERESTING TO PORK EATERS.—Dr. Dixon, the racy editor of the Scalpel, dissects the dietary qualities of a porker as readily as he slashes into the anatomy of diseased humanity. Either the doctor is right, or Moses of old is wrong:

The *wisdom* of the Jewish law which prohibits the use of pork will soon be acknowledged by all rational beings. That swine are afflicted with scrofula and tuberculosis, we have repeatedly shown, and every killer of hogs well knows it; the indigestibility of the flesh is acknowledged, and, if people were enlightened, the hog would be raised for his fat alone. This is available in all cases instead of whale and other fish oils, a few exceptions of the finer kinds for eating. Mutton and beef, if our farmers ever become enlightened, may profitably take the place of the hog, and would add greatly to the health and dignity of the farmer's household. Hog husbandry is debasing. The influence of pork-eating on the farmer is degrading. Good husbandry would furnish other fats for the farmer, to say nothing of butter, which the present catalogue of grasses, cereals, and enlightened irrigation furnishes in abundance. If—and we emphatically aver it a correct criterion—the material and getting up of the family meal classifies the occupant of the household among rational and intellectual beings, then we say those on whose tables pork is most frequently found are the least intelligent and most gorged in their views.

Tin Plates.—Tin plates—that is, tin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely—are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 900,000 boxes annually, equal to 56,000 tons, and valued at over five millions of dollars. In England, almost every article of tinware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufactures are exported principally from Liverpool to the United States.

Speculations and Suicides in Austria.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 10th inst., says: "Hardly a day passes without some speculator committing suicide here; and we have just learned that M. Gozdanovich, a merchant of Neusatz, shot himself because he was unable to meet his engagements. His debts are said to amount to 500,000 florins (£50,000)."

"John, stop your crying," said an enraged father to his son, who had kept up an intolerable yell for the past five minutes. "Stop, I say, do you hear?" again repeated the father, after a few minutes, the boy still crying. "You don't suppose I can choke off in a minute, do you?" chimed in the foolish wench.

Des Jardines Damages.—The first trial on record, growing out of the fearful accident at the Des Jardines bridge, Canada, took place at Brantford on the 9th. It resulted in a verdict of \$15,000 against the company (Great Western). The suit was brought by the widow of a Mr. Seward, who was one of the killed.

A Russian journal announces the number of medical men killed in her service in the late war at 382.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]
REMARKABLE CAREER OF Houdin.—Severa months since, the Bank of New Brunswick was broken into and over seventy thousand dollars stolen from its vaults. The details of this audacious robbery have already been published; and after being traced for a long time, and through many places, its perpetrators have at length been captured, and are now awaiting trial before the Court of Assizes in Nova Scotia. They are three in number, and their names are Phil Stanley, Jack Rand, and Bell Smith.

These three men apparently are none of your small, vulgar rascals. They display the trophies of no less than sixteen memorable achievements, of which each of them boasts; and whether they exaggerate the importance and recklessness of these from a love of boasting we will not stop to inquire.

The leader of this trio is Phil Stan e., alias Phil Sandford, who prides himself upon being one of the most artful villain in christendom. He was born in England, and is over thirty-two years old. His manner is artful and quiet; yet he is a very devil in hardness, and gifted with almost unparalleled finesse. He has the eye of a lynx, the subtlety of a fox, the quick decision of a consummate general, and a force of execution which sets all obstacles at defiance.

He first became known on this continent in the city of Buffalo, where in a single night he committed three burglaries. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine years and nine months' imprisonment. Unfortunately, his sentence was soon after commuted, and, true to his instincts, he hastened to deserve another.

This fellow is aristocratic in his trade. He entertains a hearty contempt for small rascals, and aspires to great projects and achievements. Scarcely had he got out of prison, when he planned a grand enterprise against the Milton Bank of Dorchester; and on the morning that institution missed \$32,000. Having succeeded in this great project, he carried on his operations in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and Springfield; sometimes alone, sometimes with his associates. But in Buffalo the bird was caged the second time; the grand jury found a true bill of indictment, and he was sentenced to the Auburn prison for another period of nine years and nine months.

In the meantime Phil had married the widow of a Jew, who kept an obscure hotel in the city of Albany. When he found himself a second time under the restraint of iron bars and heavy locks, he set his genius to work to devise the means of recovering his liberty. He drew up a petition to the Governor of the State for his pardon, signed by all the employees of the prison, and, having counterfeited the signature of the Judge, sent it on to Governor Seymour. His excellency was ensnared by the trick; he promptly sent an order for his release; and in a few days Phil found himself outside the prison walls. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and officers were dispatched to find the criminal, and after a long and fruitless search they listened to the proposals of his wife, who agreed to discover his whereabouts upon certain conditions. The bargain being consummated, Phil got off with two years and six months confinement. This inadequate punishment only whetted his instincts, and gave him new faith in his lucky star; and he soon robbed the Windham County Bank of \$23,000. He next turned his thoughts upon Canada, and went to Montreal, where he committed many robberies with impunity—among others, one of a thousand dollars from the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad. A police officer, getting a clue to his proceedings, tracked him to Buffalo, where he succeeded in capturing him. He was locked up for two or three months, and let off for want of sufficient evidence.

After getting rid of this annoyance thus fortunately, he went to New York, where his wife was then living. Scarcely had he stepped out of the cars when this adorable creature demanded a fur mantilla. Could he refuse such a request to a loving angel who had turned aside the poisoned arrows of justice aimed at his devoted head? The thing was not to be thought of; though Phil had not the funds, he was assured he was not the man to spoil his dignity by pilfering so petty a thing. To relieve himself of the embarrassment, he signaled the night of his visit to the metropolis by breaking into a store and stealing a quantity of rich furs, which he thought could not fail of satisfying the most extravagant wishes of his beloved. But unfortunately for him, he had not obtained the article ready made, but had only taken the raw materials; and, though the skins were magnificent, his wife upbraided him in no gentle terms for this oversight. "They must do," said Phil; "they must be made up." They were accordingly sent to a furrier, where, as luck would have it, they were seen and recognized by the lawful owner, and Phil was arrested when he called for the article.

"So it has often happened," philosophically remarked poor Phil on his way to the Toombs, "these cursed babbles of women have often ruined great men." But he did not content himself merely with giving utterance to the maxims of wisdom, while on his way to that venerable penal institution, he slipped from the officers, outstripping them in the race, escaped from the city, fled to Michigan, robbed the State Bank of \$11,000, went to Connecticut, plundered several jewelry stores in that State, robbed an Indiana exchange agent of a considerable sum, plundered several of the principal shops, and joined Jack Rand and Bell Smith.

The trio next attempted to rob an oil company. By means of false keys the rascals got into the company's safe, but to their chagrin found the coffers empty. For two or three nights they continued the experiment, but still found no money. Enraged with his ill success, Phil resolved not to have all this trouble for nothing. Having carefully examined the company's books and acquainted himself with their method of doing business, he forged their name, and personating one of their employees, got it discounted and left the city. When the note became due, the unfortunate employee whose name he had assumed was tried for forgery and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

Thence the confederates went to Quebec. Their exploits in that city having alarmed the people, and waisted the vigilance of the officers, they left for Nova Scotia.

A few weeks after their arrival there, the bank robbery of \$75,000 was committed. In this stupid affair, Phil employed all his devilish genius. His manner of proceeding is sometimes slow, but always sure. With a bit of wax he took an impression of the outside door-lock, and from this model they constructed a key. Another night the robbers entered the building, and took impressions of the locks of the drawers and vaults, and made other keys as before; and were now sure of success. It is asserted that Phil has often devoted six months study to the plan of an enterprise, and, when it is tented largely, has not scrupled to spend \$2,000 in maturing it. He possesses great powers of strategy and invention. At Auburn he made a key for securing the grates, and gave it to the jailor, who sold the secret to a house in New York. They got it patented, and have realized large profits from its sale.

Ordinarily, Phil managed an affair and let his confederates execute it. But in Nova Scotia he departed from this prudent custom; and to this negligence he owes his detection.

Jack Rand, one of his accomplices, was born in New Hampshire, where he exercised the trade of a locksmith. He began his career of crime with stealing \$500, for which he suffered two years' imprisonment.

After the expiration of his term, he was figure in the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, and received \$70,000 as his share of the spoils. He sent a part of it to his father, who, being found with some of it in his possession, was arrested for the crime. Jack, not altogether forgetful of the obligations of a son, confessed himself the guilty party to the police. He was imprisoned, and his father set at liberty; but the rascal made his escape in about four months. At Concord he was arrested for larceny. He got out again; and in New Jersey this modern Jack Shepherd committed a heavy wharf robbery. They caught and imprisoned him, and for the third time he broke jail. He was, however, recaptured in Philadelphia, and sent back to New Jersey, where he was acquitted in some unexplained manner.

Distrusted with the States, he went to Canada with Stanley, and the two travelled up and down the St. Lawrence. Steamboats, express, &c., were the theatre of their operations. One time they attempted to steal a box containing \$50,000 in gold dust, but failed. Phil was arrested for the attempt, but was discharged for want of competent evidence.

The last of this diabolical trio is Bell Smith, whom we may regard as the servant, or rather slave of the other two. He does the most dangerous and servile work, and receives the least pay.

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TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
May 26 d&w&jew&d&b

HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE.

Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous
Flowering Roots, consisting of Daffodils, Tulips,
Crocuses, Camassias, (assorted),
also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.

EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
29 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES,
CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL,
OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;
COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in-
famed eyes.

We always have the largest assortment for all conditions
of impaired vision to be found in Louisville.
Case satisfaction guaranteed.—Old frames refilled and re-
paired promptly.—RAMSEY & BROTHIER,
43 Main St., second door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON,
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of
Havana Cigars

AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.
A share of public patronage solicited.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
22 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME
LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE SEASON!

ARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND
HIGH PRICES!

have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
UCE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regu-
larities of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our as-
sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are
as LOW AS THE LOWEST in the city.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PLANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of new
Main and Sixth streets, Reynold's new
block.

ance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
actory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
NO. FORTÉ MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chase for the future to be able to supply the
demands of our instruments.

the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
request, for the last five years, we HAVE BE-
HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the best of New York and Boston,
and Piano Waterworks corner of Main and
Sixth streets, on the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

ES of MEADOW BROOK, by the author of
"Leisure and Sunshine," &c., just received and
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

Wit and Humor.

13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedie of Wit and
Humor just received and for sale by the agents for
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

\$20,000 WANTED

ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER,
UNION PLANTERS', and BANK OF TENNESSEE,
STATE BANK OF OHIO, and
STATE and BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA
AT PAR

An exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE
and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louis-
ville, and at such prices will defy competition. They
are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS,
adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of
Elegant silk robes:

Plaid and striped Silks;
Lexor and Gala Plaids;
Delaines and Merinoes.

MOURNING GOODS

Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES.

Never was their stock so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles

MARTIN & PENTON,
244&254 94 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

Tennessee, Illinois, and other Un-
known Money

RECEIVED AT PAR FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY

[223 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN,
a new work, received and for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.

RUELEVEN this day. Direct from the trades, a fine fat
BLACK DUCK, dressed of the finest PHEASANTS, QUAIL,
GROUSE, and in fact every variety of Game incident to the
season; also by American Express, two days from New
York, 6,000 superior OYSTERS.

023 j&b RUELEVEN & MYERS.

Medical Books.

A LARGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on
hand and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY—a new
edition—received by C. HAGAN & CO.

Harper for November
JUST received by express and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

November Magazines.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGA-

ZINE for November just received by

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I have de-
termined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BAS-
KETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW
MARKET PRICE for CASH—taking the Banks of the State
of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Ken-
tucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the
new and best articles.

Bush's Extracts at 5c.

Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.

Combs and Brushes

Toys and Baskets

Cards and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is
the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at whole-
sale prices.

W. W. TALBOT, 94 Fourth st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft
Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by
PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,
455 Main st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received and
for sale by PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,
455 Main st.

107 j&b

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1858 received and
for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.,
No. 507 Main st.

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MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-
WARE—All the late improvements for sale by
A. McBRIDE.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

Gov. Ligon's proclamation has produced quite a sensation and some excitement.

An extra has just been published, giving the correspondence between the Governor and Mayor. The latter objects to any interference by the Governor in the government of the city, and says it is conclusive, "that as Mayor of the city of Baltimore I hold no commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge the trust." The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my highest endeavor to serve. I can recognize subordination to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford your Excellency the simplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence, upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election. But, while I am thus frank in foreshadowing my plans for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of every voter by all the means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration in the affairs of this city. The powers of the Mayor are believed to be ample. In cases of emergency he has his resort to the civil power as well as to the military arm, which by the law is placed under his control as well as the former. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in constitutional rights, and that the peace of the city is preserved by the means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly constituted authorities; or if the power shall be assumed (in anticipation of a state of things which may not occur) to bring the military into contact with the people on the day of election, without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express my sincere belief that such a policy might seriously endanger the peace of the city and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor, if possible, to avert.

THOS. SWANN, Mayor."

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.

The State Sabbath School Convention for Indiana, which commenced its session in this city on Tuesday evening, will adjourn to-morrow.

A large amount of business has been transacted, and many valuable statistics gathered. The friends of the Sunday school cause look forward to the results of the action of the convention with a lively interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

A letter from Havana, received by the steamer Grenada, says the bark Pointer has been lost near Cape Inlet. The ship Forest State from Portland, with a load of lumber, has gone ashore on Moselle shoals.

Money better and dull. Business at the clearing house lower. The clearings amounted to upwards of \$10,500,000—specie balances \$679,000.

The Bowery Bank has decided to wind up its affairs. Specie still due of late.

The crops are beginning to move at the West, and bills of lading have been received by one of our banks, which agreed to advance funds for getting them to market.

Tickets.—At the second board there was a general decline.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.

The recent heavy rains have caused immense damage on the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad, the track having been swept away in several places. No trains have passed over the road since Monday. It was hoped they would get through to-day.

Dams are broken and mills, dwellings, and bridges are carried away. The loss to Champlain village alone will exceed \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.

The convention is still in session, but nothing of interest is doing. The attendance is not large, and the convention will adjourn to-night.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29, P. M.

The notes of the Dayton Bank and the Miami Valley Bank are now taken at par by our leading bankers.

Weather cold and cloudy. The river has fallen 4 inches within the last 24 hours, and is still falling slowly.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, P. M.

Nothing new from the upper streams. River stationary with 6 feet in the channel to Cairo. Weather clear and cool.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29, P. M.

River unchanged since noon; weather clear; mercury 44.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, October 30, '73.

The market was quiet yesterday. In flour, a sale of 500 bbls extra white wheat city mills on private terms and 250 bbls good superfine city mills at \$4 12 ½. Wheat arriving very freely, and it brings readily 70@75c. Corn and oats are unchanged. Rye brings 4c. Good fall barley we quote at 80c.

In the grocery market, sales of 75 bbls coffee at 11 ½@11 ¾ c. A few hds sugar at previous rates.

Sales of 3 hds tobacco at \$5 90, \$8 25, and \$9 75.

A small lot of prime potatoes sold at \$1 20@2 bbls.

The sale of raw whisky were at 15c.

A sale of 500 lbs bar lead at 7c.

The hay on the wharf was all purchased by dealers previous to arrival. It was selling from store at \$14 ½ ton.

CINCINNATI, October 29, P. M.

Flour market unchanged, with sales of 2,600 bbls at \$3 90 @ \$4 for superfine and \$4 10@4 25 for extra. Whisky is dull at 15c, closing nominal. Barley dull and 10c@15 bushel lower. Wheat and oats unchanged. Rye 60c.

The money market continues as heretofore. Exchange on New York scarce at 5@6 and gold at 5@6 ½. \$30,000 sold to-day at the latter rate.

New Orleans, October 29, P. M.

Cotton market unchanged—sales to day of 3,000 bales. Sugar advancing—sales of fat at 14@15c and prime at 6c. Molasses 21c. Flour tending upward, with sales at 85 25. Freight steady. No exchange and financially very dull.

FORT OF LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 29

ARRIVALS.

Resolute, St. Louis. Lightfoot, St. Louis. Switzerland, Cin. Telegraph No. 3. Cin. Northern, Mound City. Anglo-Saxon, Pitts.

DEPARTURES.

Resolute, Pitts. Lightfoot, St. Louis. Switzerland, N. O. Emma, Bear, Carr. Time, Tuna, river. Anglo-Saxon, St. Louis.

RECEIPTS.

Per Telegraph No. 9 from Cincinnati—1 bbl charcoal, Apple & Livermore; 33 lbs cheese, Billings & Driessbach; 2 bbls flour, Campion; 10 lbs tin plate, Stockhoff; 110 lbs paper boards, Dupont; 200 do do; same; 5 bbls whisky, Welby; 182 sacks corn, Martin & Stephens; 6 cases oysters, McLaughlin; 6 cases liquor, Louisville; 100 lbs bdg gas pipe, Williams; 60 cases iron, McMenamy & Mulligan; 10 mats; 15 pairs tin, Wallace & Lithgow; 448 bags corn, Paxton; 14 lbs hoop iron, Belknap; 67 do sheet do, Schmitt; 23 bxs cheese, Ropke & Fink; 3 bbls butter, same; 26 lbs whisky, Weller; 50 do do; Jones; 5 bbls lemons, Gastone; 50s, order.

MEN'S LOW CUT PATENT LEATHER SHOES;

Do " " Glove Leather

Do Lasting Galets and Shoes.

OWEN & WOOD

MISSSES' KID SLIPPERS with roses;

Do Lasting Galets with or without heels;

OWEN & WOOD

BOYS', YOUTH'S, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES in ev-

ery variety.

OWEN & WOOD

CASLLE GARDEN—Arrivals of Emigrants—Cholera at Quarantine.—The number of passengers reported arrived at Castle Garden during the year, to October 29th, was 146,071. The number in September was 187. The number of American citizens returned from abroad, the number of vessels arrived in the 28th inst., was 63. The number of vessels arrived from the 21st inclusive was 44, bringing 61,789 passengers. Yesterday the ship Louis Thompson, from Liverpool, landed 649 passengers, and the Mercury 440. Since the 9th inst., four ships, the Rhine, the Dr. Barth, the Johann Elise, and the John Bertram have arrived from Hamburg, all of which have been quarantined on account of the prevalence of cholera among the passengers.—The John Bertram, arrived Sunday, has lost 20 passengers by cholera. One death occurred on Sunday night. The ship will be thoroughly disinfected, and proper precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—*N. Y. Times.*

DIED.

On the 28th inst., at Eureka, in Woodford county, Ky., a residence of her grandfather, Col. E. H. Blackburn, Mary, daughter of Major E. B. Flourney, of Arkansas.

Another pure and gentle spirit has fled. The death of this lovely young girl, although not unexpected by doting relatives and friends who for many months and years have watched beside her couch of patient suffering, creates no less a void in the hearts and home circles of which she was the pet and the pride. We know this stricken child from her earliest infancy, and have often wondered not only at the marvelous intelligence that she displayed in her tenderest years, but at the womanly fortitude with which she bore the heavy hand of disease—a fortitude akin to heroism in its noblest phase. She was fragile as the earliest flower of Spring that fails in premature loveliness; while her intellect, precocious in grasping at the sources of knowledge, was alone secondary to that sweetness and gentleness of disposition which gave hope—blasted and blighted though the hope be—of a maturity which would be graced by all the female virtues in their rarest perfection.

Our condolence, hearty and soulful, with the parents of this child, who are left to mourn a loss which above any earthly treasure.

W. DAVIDSON, Oct. 29.

At Winchester, Va., on the 22d instant, of dysentery, William Douglass, of this city, aged 26 years.

Though far from home, he was surrounded by kind and attentive friends.

PIICNIC BLOOMERS, a very pretty article for ladies and misses (price \$1), received and for sale by

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,

455 Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASHMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,

455 Main st.

SOFT HATS, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash by

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,

455 Main st.

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO.,

455 Main st.

JAS. I. LEMON..... J. DAUMONT.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware,

535 Main street, between Second and Third.

A WORD.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, are still offering their entire stock of Fancy Summer Dress Goods and about cost. In order to reduce to the lowest possible amount prior to the arrival of

NEW GOODS.

which they open a small invoice of on Monday, the 10th, consisting of many new and desirable articles for early fall wear. This house is determined to bring out an assortment of goods unsurpassed by any previous season, and they invite attention

to their forthcoming announcements of daily receipts of goods, both Domestic and Fancy, and cordially invite their friends, customers, and others to the inspection of the same when they are receipt of their full assortment.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

FINAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

BEREGES, LAWNS, &c.

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

HAVE made their last reduction for the season in the price of

LAWNS, LAWN ROBES; BEREGES AND BEREGE ROBES;

TRAVELING CLOAKS OR DUSTERS; MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS;

A LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.; LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.; STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS;

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LATEST PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS.

To which we invite the special attention of the ladies.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

Copartnership.

J. DAUMONT & CO.,

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

HAVE made their last reduction for the season in the price of

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MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HARLAND'S new book, *Moss Side*, \$1 25.

Gracie Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Dunham, author of *Honey Pictures*. What Not, &c.

Temperance Lectures, by Rev. Dr. Nott, LL. D., President Union College, \$1.

Franck Home, or First Years in Minnesota, with portrait and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bishop, \$1.

Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 50c.

Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author, 50c.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter Burke, A. M., \$1 25.

Poisonous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of *The Great Teacher*, and *Great Commission*, \$1.

Literary Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Rob't Taylor, D. D., \$1.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of *The Plan of Salvation*, \$1.

New books received daily by

CRUMP & WELSH,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT A. DAVIDSON'S.

A. DAVIDSON, 537 Main street.

FALL FASHIONS.

On Saturday next, 29th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles.

PRATHER, SM